

NATIONAL CHILD HEALTH COUNCIL EXPERIMENTING

Ohio Town of 28,000 People Embarks on Real Eugenic Program.

By WILLIAM J. HUSKE.

International News Service.
MANSFIELD, Ohio, Dec. 24.—An experiment fraught with mighty consequences for generations yet unborn is about to be begun in this city—a thriving industrial town of 28,000 people and the center of one of the richest agricultural regions in the middle west.

Here the National Child Health Council, working in co-operation with local agencies, plans to carry on a series of experiments with young children, and children yet unborn, to work out plans of countrywide application in the betterment of health and living conditions.

The health and happiness of children of all ages shall be the concern of the council, according to an official announcement just made, and the demonstration is intended to begin with expectant mothers, and follow young America up through early adolescence, whether he remain in school or goes into some line of industry.

While Mansfield has a considerable sprinkling of foreign-born, of both south and north European stocks, the backbone of the community in which the National Child Health Council has planned its work is American. Here lived a long and honored life lived John Sherman, long United States Senator, several times candidate for the Republican nomination for President, once Secretary of the Treasury, and who rounded out his brilliant career as McKinley's first Secretary of State.

Dr. Walter H. Brown, former health officer in Bridgeport, Conn., will direct the work of the council and the organizations which will co-operate with it.

A sound body as the absolute essential to the building of mental and moral well-being will be strongly stressed by those in charge of the work here, it was said by Dr. Brown. The work will be carried on over a number of years, and the results attained will be given to the public from time to time through the medium of bulletins published by the council.

BEAUTIES IN PARIS ATTRACT SHAH'S SON

Tiring of Stately Banquets, Persian Crown Prince Frequents Gay Montmartre.

By Universal Service.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—The hardest working men in Paris today are two French detectives attached to the diplomatic corps, who are charged with the surveillance and safety of the Crown Prince of Persia on his first visit to Paris from the walled city of Teheran.

The prince had heard a lot about Paris, partly from his father, the Shah, who knows more about the city's night life than most Parisians, and partly from sundry ladies in his father's harem, who wear their Parisian pantaloons with a grace which reveals their French origin. According to report, the Shah now has three French wives, one Italian, eight Turkish, fifteen Russian and two Arabian. His solitary English essay was returned after a month, right-side-up with care.

His royal highness, now in Paris, occupies a suite at the Meurice. When he arrived he called his chamberlain and asked him what the program was.

"Today, your highness," replied the functionary, "you lunch with the President. This afternoon you visit the Louvre Museum. At 6 o'clock you have an engagement to decorate two generals with the Imperial Cross of Persia. At 7 you dress for dinner. At 8—"

"The Polles Bergeres?" eagerly put in the royal youth of nineteen years. The functionary shuddered slightly and continued, after a deprecatory salutation, "At 9, your royal highness has an appointment to dinner with the Persian ambassador and two French Senators."

"What happens afterward?" inquired the prince, clinging to his last ray of hope.

"Your royal highness will go to bed," answered the chamberlain firmly.

Finding that this was the sort of program prepared for every single day of his two months' stay, the heir-apparent to the Shadown staged a small revolution. Calling his court together he stamped his royal foot.

"I will not go to any more of these foggy old dinners," he ultimatum. "I will go to the Polles and I will go to Montmartre."

Hurried telegrams have been dispatched to the Shah, who remembered his own early days in Paris, related, and gave his son permission to see other sights than Versailles and Notre Dame.

Hence the worried look—and the tired eyes—of his two detective companions, whose job now consists in picking feminine companions for the prince's outings.

Wife Doesn't Care How Often Hubby Beats Her

COLUMBUS, Dec. 24.—Louis Cornatelli got off comparatively easy when arraigned before Judge Osborn on a charge of wife beating. Louis's wife testified she didn't care how much he beat her.

Placing Louis on probation, with a thirty-day suspended workhouse sentence, the judge informed him that he must quit mistreating Mrs. Cornatelli, "even if she doesn't object."

Children Win Spelling Contest from Parents

YPSILANTI, Mich., Dec. 24.—An old-fashioned spelling bee was held in the Geer School, one of the schools in the demonstration supervisory district of the department of rural education.

The third, fourth and fifth grades spelled against their parents, the fifth, sixth and seventh grades against their teachers.

Japan's Secret Pacts Menace to America, Declares Woodhouse

By HENRY WOODHOUSE.

Author of "The Struggle for the World's Oil Resources" and "Nations and Nationalities in International Law and Military and Naval Aviation."

An intricate diplomatic tangle of which Japan is part and stands as an additional menace to American interests on the Pacific, is revealed by newly discovered evidence which shows that Japan is involved in other secret treaties and agreements with European nations that are much more dangerous to American interests than the Anglo-Japanese treaty.

The fact is that, unknown to the American public, a situation fraught with grave dangers is shaping itself on the Pacific. It is a situation of secret treaties and agreements entered into between Japan, Great Britain and other nations.

These affect matters in which the United States is vitally interested, and which must be considered by the American people at this time, while the matter of ratifying the four-power Pacific treaty and the demarcation of the Pacific Ocean is being considered by the United States Senate.

Peril in Secret Pacts.

These secret treaties and agreements are in addition to the secret Anglo-Japanese treaty much discussed of late. Therefore the claims that the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese treaty settles the Pacific question must be regarded as dangerous propaganda, a sort of smoke screen designed to hide the real dangers that will threaten the United States' safety and welfare if it accedes to the proposed four-power treaty.

The Anglo-Japanese treaty regarding the Pacific Ocean appears comparatively harmless compared with the fact that Japan has signed and is a party to numerous European treaties, including the "oil treaties" of the Near East.

These treaties and agreements are interlocking and entirely nullify, so far as Japan is concerned, any moral obligation to respect the rights of the United States in the regions of the Pacific Ocean that may be interpreted into article 1 of the proposed four-power treaty, leaving no excuse for this treaty in so far as the United States is concerned.

To fully understand the dangers to the United States, one must consider that the Japanese have a peculiar code of establishing absolute monopolies where they have the slightest claims or excuses to work on.

For instance, in the Yap Island case, the Japanese, having occupied Yap, brushed aside the American right to intervene in the Pacific and make it an international mid-Pacific cable and radio terminus. They disregarded the fact that Yap was expected from the proposed Pacific cable to be a Pacific cable terminus and paid no attention to the United States' reservations and the Allied Nations' right to a vote in deciding what should be done with Yap. When the United States advanced its claim to the right to use Yap as a Pacific cable terminus Japan answered that the laws of Japan forbid the landing of foreign cables on Japanese soil.

Pacific Mandates.

Another instance is to be found in the case of the Pacific Mandates. Japan took for granted that because the United States did not become a member of the League of Nations the United States' rights regarding the former German islands in the North Pacific were abrogated, and the United States did not become a Japanese mandate zone which, with the zone covered with Japanese possessions, forms a barrier extending from Kamchatka in the north to the Equator and cuts off from the United States the Isle of Guam, the Philippines, China, and the Far East.

Under the peculiar Japanese point of view, Japan seems inclined to assume dictatorial powers in that zone of the North Pacific covered by the self-awarded mandates.

Japan's swiftness in attacking the Russian fleet at Chemulpo and Port Arthur and landing Japanese troops at Chemulpo in 1904 within forty-eight hours after withdrawing the Japanese minister from the Russian capital, thus beginning the Russo-Japanese war, gives a significant example of Japan's aptitude to embark on sudden military operations when she sees prospects of gain.

At the time Japan wanted Russia to recognize Japan's interest in Korea in exchange for Japan recognizing Russia's interest in Manchuria. At the end of seven months of negotiations Russia refused. Japan, without serving an ultimatum, started to fight.

Then, in drafting the Port Arthur treaty, the Japanese delegates told Theodore Roosevelt that Japan would adhere to the open-door principle—but history shows that they either did not mean it or had the wrong interpretation, as they applied the principle only in favor of Japan.

These characteristic illustrations must be borne in mind in considering the situation revealed by the investigation of the diplomatic tangle of which Japan is part.

Japan is entering into an agreement with Great Britain which provides that the British-Government controlled Anglo-Persian Oil Company is to supply the Japanese navy with oil.

Under this agreement Japan may at any time consider that any action of the United States or protest of the United States against the British oil monopoly affects Japan's welfare, and may consider same as a casus belli, justifying her occupation of United States Pacific territories.

Tokyo's Oil Treaties.

Among the Near East "oil treaties" signed by Japan, which until abrogated may supply pretexts to Japan for action against the United States' possessions, are the following:

1. The peace treaty with Turkey, which established the background for the whole "mapade" question, in which the United States is vitally interested, having protested against the awards of the Mesopotamia and other mandates to Great Britain and the Yip and other Pacific mandates to Japan. The protests have been unheeded and the questions remain unsettled, since the United States Senate is not likely, I believe, to ratify the treaty.

2. The treaty between the Allied and associated powers and Greece, signed at Sevres on August 10, 1920, affecting former Turkish territory and granting broad rights to the members of the League of Nations, revoking the provisions of the treaties of London, and providing that "Greece undertakes to make no treaty, convention or arrangement and to take no other action which will prevent her from joining in any general convention for the equitable treatment of the commerce of other states that may be concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations within a year from the coming into force of the present treaty."

Treaty With Turkey.

Under this treaty and under the treaty with Turkey the United States cannot take any action regarding any part of Turkish territory, and could not send a destroyer to Turkish waters to protect American interests in case of another massacre in Armenia, without creating excuses for Japan to occupy United States possessions on the Pacific.

3. The treaty with Bulgaria, which belonged to the Bulgarian monarchy were transferred to Greece and granted certain privileges to the members of the League of Nations. Japan is a party, but the United States is not, to the treaty of peace with Bulgaria, signed at Neuilly-sur-Seine on November 27, 1919. If Bulgarian massacres or disturbances should necessitate sending a United States destroyer to those waters to protect American interests Japan could seize upon that as a pretext for occupying the Philippines.

4. The series of treaties and agreements affecting the "open door" policy in Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia and other former enemy territory, being based upon the covenant of the League of Nations, to which Japan is a party, but the United States is not, are all possible causes for trouble, because the United States during the past two years has severely protested to the League of Nations and to Great Britain and the United States against the violation of the "open door" principle. These protests were unheeded, and even the promise of the league of Nations to not award mandates until after the United States had been consulted, the proposed award was disregarded.

Article X Involved.

The many questions raised by the United States in the correspondence with the League of Nations and other Powers regarding these violations of understandings reached at the Paris conference are still unsettled, none of the nations having shown any tendency to compromise, expecting the United States to accept the unfair terms stated in the proposed Yip treaty.

Under existing conditions, until Japan's part in European treaties and agreements is abrogated, the United States has been fully and completely abrogated, the safety of the United States' possessions on the Pacific can only be safeguarded by a state military and naval protection.

It must be borne in mind that Japan's past policy has been to invade and occupy a territory without prior warning.

Could Act Quickly.

She never agreed as other nations did to the Hague convention, which provides that the signatory nations will not start hostilities without prior declaration of war, giving reasons or sending an ultimatum.

Therefore, Japan could, without violating any agreement, suddenly invade and occupy United States possessions on the Pacific on the pretext that the United States protests against, and denunciations of any of the Near East "oil treaties" or of the League of Nations' award of mandated territories to Great Britain, Japan or other nations, or opposition to the extension of the British oil monopoly, endanger, Japan's source of supply of oil for the Japanese fleet.

Japan may use any of the pretexts mentioned and claim as justification for occupying United States possessions the following articles of the Covenant of the League of Nations upon which the said treaties and agreements are based:

Article X.

"The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled."

Article 11.

"Any war or threat of war whether immediately affecting any of the members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the League. The League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In case any such emergency should arise, the Secretary General shall on the request of any member of the League forthwith summon a meeting of the Council."

If Japan should invade United States territory on any of the above stated pretexts the United States would be forced to either wage war against Japan or submit the matter to the lengthy process of consideration by the League and would then be subject to Article 17 of the Convention of the League, which reads, in part as follows:

Article 17.

"In the event of a dispute between a member of the League and a state which is not a member of the League, or between states not members of the League, the state or states not members of the League shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purpose of such dispute, upon such conditions as the Council may deem just. If such invitation is accepted, the provisions of Article 12 to 16 inclusive shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the Council.

"If a state so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purpose of such dispute, and shall resort to war against a member of the League, the provisions of Ar-

EASTLAKE GETS CHILDREN FOR XMAS REUNION

Leave Virginia to Meet Father in Philadelphia—Still Unaware Mother is Dead.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Dec. 24.—The two children of Roger D. Eastlake, recently acquitted of the charge of murdering his wife at Colonial Beach on September 20, left here at 10:30 this morning for Philadelphia, where they will be united with their father for the first time since his arrest.

The Eastlake family will have a reunion at the home of Mrs. Mary C. Eastlake, mother of the naval petty officer, whose trial attracted nationwide attention. Up to last night the two children, Roger, Jr., aged nine, and Margaret, age five, who are yet unaware of their mother's death, were in the legal custody of the Rev. Mr. Yardley, husband of the murdered woman's sister, but temporarily were in charge of Commonwealth Attorney Watt T. Mayo, of Westmoreland county.

Mr. Mayo refused to turn the children over to their father following the trial of the grounds that he was responsible for them to Mr. Yardley. After a consultation with W. W. Butner, Eastlake's counsel here, Mr. Mayo agreed to deliver the children to the custody of Mr. Yardley, and Mrs. Donald Eastlake, of Philadelphia, wife of the brother of the man recently tried, arrived here with a letter from Mr. Yardley requesting that the children be turned over to her.

Hungry Sam Miller Ends 4-Year "Fast"

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Dec. 24.—"Hungry Sam" Miller, of fame throughout central Pennsylvania for his gastronomic ability, has ended a "fast" of four years and has just announced he is hungry again.

When the war broke out "Hungry Sam" announced he would save food, and quit his stunts. This morning he walked into a restaurant here and announced he was hungry. He thought he could eat 550 oysters, anybody would pay for them, and top off with a gallon or two of ice cream for dessert. No takers appeared, for his ability goes unquestioned. He has never found the limit to his appetite. On one occasion he ate 153 waffles and two spring chickens, and at another sitting ate 144 fried eggs.

Mother Gives Consent For Widow to Marry

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24.—Well, well, well. A widow had to have the consent of her mother before she could marry the second time.

When a license clerk declined to issue a license to Mrs. Nora Shaefter, eighteen years old, and James R. Boone—until Mrs. Lillie Wade, mother of the widow, gave her consent.

Article 16 shall be applicable as against the State taking such action.

In thus submitting the matter to the League the United States could not, under Article 12 of the Covenant, expect a decision before six months, during which time Japan would continue to occupy the Philippines, and whatever other territory it had invaded.

Having submitted the matter to the League the United States would become subject to the other provisions of the covenant, including Article 16, which reads in part as follows:

Article 16.

"Should any member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles 12, 13, or 15, it shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other Members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a member of the League or not."

"The Members of the League agree, further, that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the Members of the League which are co-operating to protect the covenants of the League."

The utter disregard of its protests regarding mandated territories and rights of Americans to equal opportunities in mandated territories has shown that the United States may not count on settling questions by appeal to fairness.

Could the United States have been more unselfish and fair than it has been in refusing a share in the \$35,000,000,000 German reparations and declining to accept its full share of the 3,000,000 square miles of former Turkish and German colonial territory, on condition that the

EIGHT NEEDED TO RELIEVE ONE TOWN OFFICIAL

Justice of Peace Appoints Octet to Do His Work While He Goes on Vacation.

International News Service.

WOOSTER, Dec. 24.—Byron J. Baker, justice of the peace in Chester township, decided the other day to take a vacation, but, as he is an important cog in the machinery that operates the village of Lattasburg, the thing could not be arranged in a moment, so before leaving he "bequeathed" to friends some of his work in the following document.

"Harvey E. Worst is to take orders for any notable work that may show up; to have access to the files of the village information bureau, and to be office boy in general.

"Charles Myers is to wind the town clock.

"John Gable is to manipulate the chemical fire extinguisher should an alarm be sent in.

"Elliott Myers is to post the bills for the community socials.

"George Funk is to referee any horsehoe contests that fast-chilling weather may permit.

"John F. Myers is to summarize the receipts and expenditures of the East End baseball club.

"Ed Bowman is to manage the town hall should a show come to town.

"John L. Muir is to wield the gavel at the evening forums of the Sitters' Society."

Having thus disposed of some of his multifarious duties, the "squire" felt that he could take a rest.

Pearl White Says She Will Return to Stage

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 24.—Introduction of the Yonkers plan of citizen volunteers for prohibition enforcement here is contemplated by the Anti-Saloon League, State Superintendent William H. Anderson said yesterday, after a two days' visit.

One of the reasons for particular attention to Buffalo at this time, Mr. Anderson said, was because Frank X. Schwarz, a former brewer, would become mayor on January 1.

Sights Body of Whale Afloat in Chesapeake

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 24.—Capt. Melvern Hughes, commander of the oyster dredging steamer Kicoughan, reported that he sighted a dead whale floating in the Chesapeake Bay just off York Spit lighthouse. Captain Hughes said that he was coming into Old Point when he sighted the carcass. He at first thought it was an overturned boat. Running his steamer alongside the object, Captain Hughes found that it was a dead whale, probably 60 feet long. The whale had an ugly looking cut under the throat and through the stomach, so Captain Hughes is of the opinion that a large steamer must have struck it.

open door policy be adopted, affording equal opportunities to nationals of all countries on mandated territories."

Notwithstanding that the United States had by direct Government loans and private bank loans financed European nations to a total amount of over \$20,000,000,000, that it took a leading part in bringing victory to the allied forces, and had declined to accept part of the German reparations payments or part of the 3,000,000 square miles of former enemy territory, its requests that the open door policy be applied to mandated territories were disregarded and its protests regarding discriminations against Americans who hold prior claims to the Turkish oil fields remain unheeded!

Can the United States expect fairer treatment in future if the nations are not willing to show any fairness under the extraordinary conditions stated regarding the open door and mandated territories?

Elements of Danger.

Americans cannot overestimate the danger from Japan if the United States should have any difference with any of the following nations, which, in addition to Japan, also signed those treaties: The British Empire, France, Italy, Armenia, Belgium, Greece, the Hedjaz, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Czechoslovakia and Turkey.

The arraignment of France by Lord Curzon, the British Foreign Secretary, because France had entered into an agreement with the Turkish Nationalistic party to end the Franco-Turkish war in Anatolia and thus had released from 50,000 to 5,000 French soldiers, demonstrated clearly that Great Britain, for instance, is inclined to insist that the nations parties to the treaties and agreements affecting her Near East oil monopoly shall carry out those agreements even at the cost of lengthy and costly wars—and this is in itself warning that must be heeded by the United States.

(Other articles by Mr. Woodhouse on the international oil situation will follow.)

One Lonely Book Agent Takes Out License in W. Va.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 24.

STATE AUDITOR JOHN C. BOND has found one man—just one—who has been observing section 115 of chapter 32 of the code for the last five years. The hundreds of others who do not comply with this provision of the law will be "rounded up" and brought to an accounting, the auditor said.

The section regulates the sale of books, periodicals and pamphlets by traveling agents and provides a license fee of \$10 a year. The license, the only one issued by the State auditor, is good in the entire State.

The single man who has been observing this law is R. F. Rutledge, of Buckhannon, a prosperous book agent.

PLAN TO PRESERVE OLD FORT M'HENRY

Senator France's Suggestion of Meeting in Baltimore is Finding Favor.

Mayor Broening, of Baltimore, is heartily in favor of Senator France's suggestion of a meeting of the Maryland delegation, together with City Solicitor Marchant and President Boyd of the park board, to decide on the preservation of Fort McHenry as a national city park.

Senator France's proposal also has received the endorsement of the Maryland Historical Society through its corresponding secretary, J. Appleton Wilson.

"Through a hearing to be given the citizens of Baltimore," writes Mayor Broening, "we could find out just what the people of the city and State desire, and bring about some compromise which would assure united effort in an effort to preserve the fort as a historic shrine."

"It has been suggested that the interior fort is one that should be preserved by the National Government, and the outside lands within the reservation be used by the city as part of its park system. This might be a happy solution. However, all of these matters can be thoroughly discussed and considered in the joint meeting that you propose."

The secretary of the Maryland Historical Society, in his letter to Senator France, indicates that his organization favors the preservation of the fort by the Federal Government, suggesting that "we will be only too glad to have the proposed meeting held at the rooms of the society."

SQUIRRELS RUIN FLAGS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 24.—Ground squirrels in the cemetery are mutilating flags decorating the graves of war veterans. The animals climb the slender staffs and either carry away or destroy the flags.

FADED PEACOCK HOUSE NOW ON AUCTION BLOCK

Steel Millionaire's Mansion, Built to Put Others in Shade, May Become Apartment.

By International News Service.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 24.—The Peacock mansion—the most elaborate show-place castle ever built by a Pittsburgh millionaire—is dragging its feet in the dust. Abandoned by its family, which has gone to New York, and denuded of its strange and splendid collection of furniture, tapestries and art objects, speculation is rife here as to what will become of the house that was built to out rival all other millionaires' homes by the man who got into the good graces of Andrew Carnegie in his heyday by selling him historic plaids.

It was when Alexander R. Peacock cashed his Carnegie steel stock, which the canny ironmaster—in generous mood—had bestowed upon him, Corey and Schwab, prior to the formation of the United States Steel Corporation, that Peacock found himself with \$20,000,000.

The accepted manner in those days for a new Pittsburgh millionaire—there were some forty of them—was to show his standing in the community by building a house. Peacock outdid custom. He set a house-mansion-castle building record. He bought a couple of city blocks and upon one of them proceeded to erect a house that had all the vagaries of architecture from the classical Doric to the Queen Anne and comprised all building materials from Carrara marble to American brick.

Pittsburgh marveled. A hundred horses were kept. Everything was conducted on an elaborate scale. Peacock, the man who in selling historic Scotch plaids to Carnegie, made such an impression that Carnegie put him to work selling steel, did not lack for ideas. He adopted the peacock—one going forth grandly, with a strutting tail—on a field vert as his coat-of-arms. The Pittsburgh made coat-of-arms stripes forth from every part of the house—it is set in mosaic, carved on the furniture that but recently was auctioned off, painted in windows and set off in balustrades.

The mansion is now for sale. It is said a price of less than a fifth of its original cost would take the outfit—peacocks and all. A public auction here of the house of most of its furnishings, and most of the trinkets—some of their original owner—went for a song.

One local report says the mansion may be converted into an apartment house.

Any rate—gone is the glory of the Peacock palace, the pride of Pittsburgh during her pristine growth of millions!

"Demi-Virgin" Case Dismissed by Jury

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Two complaints charging Al M. Woods, producer of "The Demi-Virgin," with presenting "a lewd and obscene play," were dismissed yesterday by the December grand jury.

The jury heard the play read by assistant district attorney Murphy.

Flat Hunters in Paris Victims of Practical Jokers

PARIS, Dec. 24.

FLAT hunters in Paris—they are legion these days—are often the victims of a house agent's practical joke. The trouble arose over an advertisement published in three Paris newspapers, reading:

"For Rent—A 3-room flat, with water and gas; 900 fr. per year. Apply 57 Faubourg St. Honoré."

All that day people were to be seen running down the Faubourg looking up at the number plates. When they finally reached No. 57 they found it to be the Elysee Palace, the residence of the President of the French republic.

WORLD'S COTTON OUTPUT IS SMALL

Crop of 15,593,000 Bales Is Lightest Recorded in Twenty-one Years.

The world's cotton crop for this year is 15,593,000 bales, the minimum for at least twenty-one years, and 5,000,000 bales under last season, according to the Department of Agriculture.

The 1921-22 total compares with 20,650,000 bales in 1920, and with a 10-year average of 20,773,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, based on census figures of the total world commercial crop.

The United States and Egypt, which furnish the principal supply of cotton for American and European spinners, this year have had crop disasters. These countries, with estimates of 8,340,000 and 684,000 bales, respectively, will produce only 61.4 per cent of their total production last year. The cotton crop in China, South America, Mexico and other countries is smaller than usual. Russia, which immediately before the war produced around 1,500,000 bales annually, practically has ceased to grow cotton.

Reduced consumption by the inability of Russia, Turkey and many other countries in Europe and throughout the world to buy cotton cloth since the war forced the closing down of spinning and weaving establishments in the principal manufacturing countries last year. This, in turn, curtailed the demand for raw cotton and prices were forced down in the United States below the cost of production.

Confronted with a large carryover, American farmers last spring voluntarily reduced their cotton acreage and, furthermore, the yield doubtless reduced because comparatively little fertilizer was used and because of boll weevil ravages over practically the entire belt, in much of which adverse weather prevailed during the growing period and the condition of the crop was affected.



Dr. Wyeth and Staff

of 427 7th St. N. W.

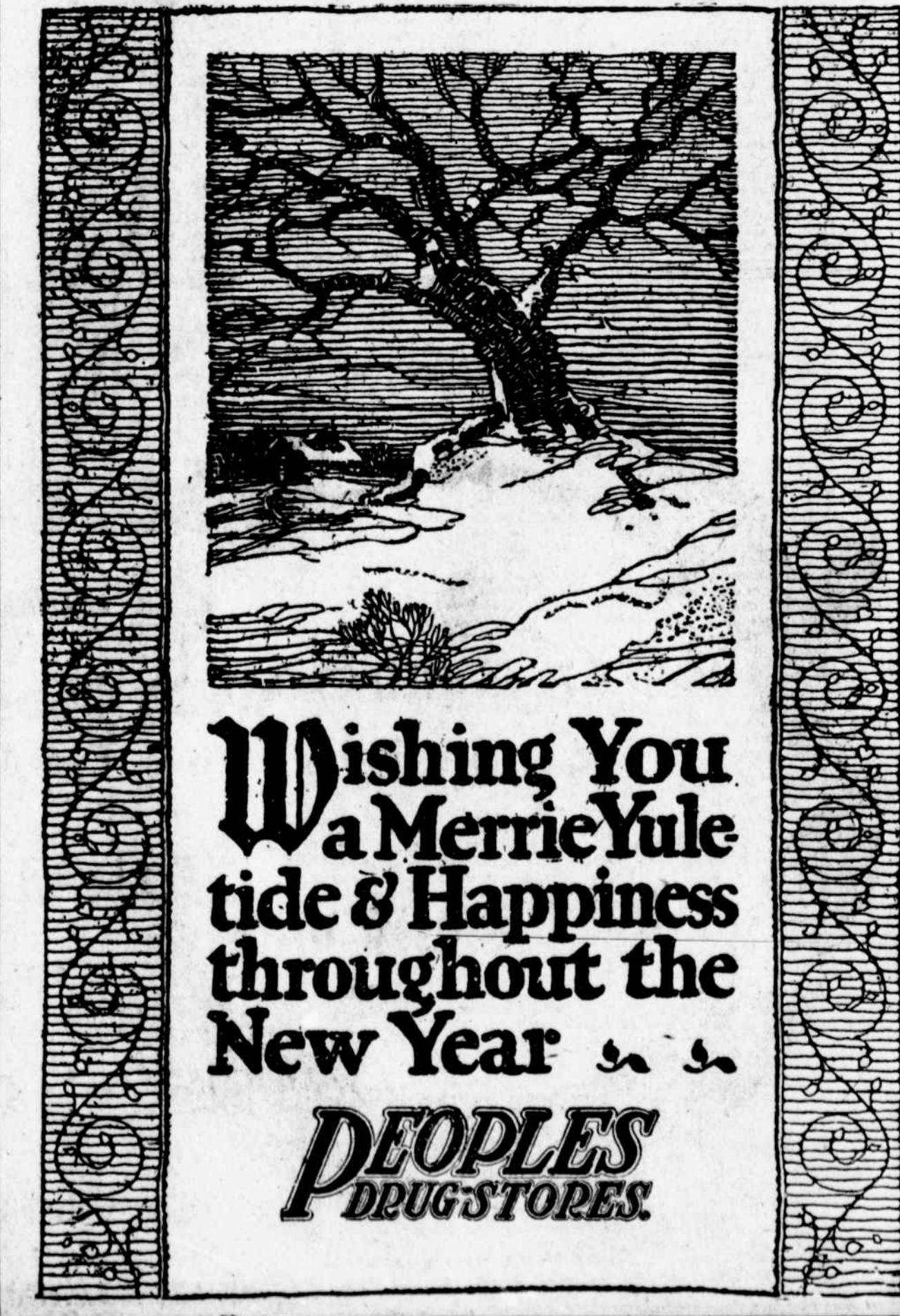
Wish Their Many Patients and Friends a Very

MERRY XMAS

and a Prosperous and

HAPPY NEW YEAR

30 Years of Good, Honest Dentistry Our Record



Wishing You a Merrie Yuletide & Happiness throughout the New Year